The Nautilus.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF CUBAN AND WEST AMERICAN SHELLS.

The figures on plate III represent types or cotypes of the following species:

Fig. 1. *Chondropoma wilcoxi* P. & H. Cotype. Nautilus XXVI, 45.

Figs. 2, 3. *Chondropoma garcianum* Torre MS. Types. Palma Sola, prov. Matanzas, Cuba.

Fig. 4. *Chondropoma carenasense* P. & H. Cotype. Cayo Carenas, Cuba. Nautilus XXVI, 44.

Figs. 5, 6. *Annularia ramsdeni* P. & H. ♂ Cotype. Nautilus XXVI, p. 42. Fig. 7, ♀ Cotype.

Figs. 8, 9. *Annularia pseudalatum* Torre. Type. Nautilus XXVI, 43.

Figs. 10, 11, 12. *Oreohelix pygmæa* Pils. See p. 51.

Figs. 13, 14. *Epiphragmophora dupetithouarsi cuestana* Edson. Cotype. Nautilus XXVI, p. 37.

Figs. 15, 16, 17. *Epiphragmophora tudiculata grippii* Pilsbry. Santee, 18 miles from San Diego, California.

SOME WYOMING SNAILS.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

Mollusk records for Wyoming are so scarce that the following species in the University of Colorado Museum, recently collected in that State by Messrs. Don W. Walker, Roy M. Butters and Norman deWitt Betts, may be of interest:

Oreohelix cooperi (W. G. B.). Horse Creek Station, Laramie County, Wyoming (Butters).

Oreohelix cooperi minor (Ckll.). North Fork of Rock Creek, Johnson County, Wyoming (Betts).

Pupilla muscorum (Linné). North Fork of Clear Creek, Johnson County, Wyoming (Betts).

Vallonia cyclophorella Ancey. North Fork of Clear Creek, Johnson County, Wyoming (Betts).

Euconulus fulvus alaskensis Pils. North Fork of Clear Creek, Johnson County, Wyoming (Betts).

Pyramidula cronkhitei anthonyi Pils. North Fork of Clear Creek, Johnson County, Wyoming (Betts).

Succinea avara Say. Ten miles northeast of Basin, Wyoming (Walker).

A NEW OREOHELIX FROM COLORADO.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

In The Nautilus, Vol. XXVI, p. 30, Dr. Pilsbry has indicated that the forms of *Oreohelix* from Glenwood Springs and Newcastle which have been tentatively recorded and distributed as *O. haydeni gabbiana* (Hemp.) are not *gabbiana* at all, but are forms of *O. hendersoni* Pils. I have examined a large series from each place, and have compared them with a large series of typical *hendersoni*. The characters distinguishing the specimens from Newcastle and Glenwood from true *hendersoni* are so constant as to clearly entitle them to a separate name, and yet the relationship, in spite of the lack of intergrading specimens, is so evident it seems best to consider them a subspecies rather than a distinct species.

Oreohelix hendersoni dakani n. subsp.

Distinguished from typical *hendersoni* by the following shell characters: Spire much more elevated; peripheral angulation of the earlier whorls disappearing on the penultimate whorl, so that scarcely a trace of it is observable in front of the aperture on the last whorl of the adult shell; shell larger, whorls higher in proportion to width, producing a corresponding difference in shape of aperture.

Alt. 14, diam. 22, whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Types in University of Colorado Museum, cotypes in Academy of